July 24, 1866. IN SEASON At 44 Fayetteville Street.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Water Goolers, Water Coolers, Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers, Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains, 1 Ton Castings. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS.

LEWIS P. OLDS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HILLSBORO' ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C. May 18-Sm-paid. JUST RECEIVED! At No. 44, Fayetteville Street: Plain and Plated Castors.
Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets.
Fire Proof Tea Pots.

Raleigh, april 28—tf. J. BROWN, wi.h HART & LEWIS. Handsome Tea Trays.

TIN WARE!

Raleigh, June 9-tf

No. 44 Fayetteville Street. We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and J. BROWN, retail.

with HART & LEWIS

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY. THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER VICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent. He will attend a General Business Agent. He will attent diligently to the collecting of all claims, the set-tling and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property, or any other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find it to their interest to entrust to the management

As to his character and qualifications he is authorized to refer to GEORGE W. MORDECAI, HON. THOS. BRAGG and KEMP P. BATTLE. RUFUS H. PAGE.

Raleigh, June 16th, 1866. W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON

PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS, HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,"

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Raleigh, May 1, 1866.

Wood for the Capitol. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until the

115th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring. The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood-house

on the Capitol square, from time to time, as rewhich they will deliver it, and endor envelope-Proposals for Wood." The amount required will be about 200 Cords.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State, is reserved.
R. W. BEST,

Secretary of State. 62—tw-1m Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866.

FOR RENT

UNTIL THE 1ST JANUARY, 1867, THE Wilson, (known as the Hutchins' house.)

Apply to

Or J. BROWN, with Hart & Lewis. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1866.

Watson's Photograph Gallery, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

The Sunbeam Art Improving. REAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes and the larger Porcelian pictures made with all the beauty of an ivory painting. Photographs of all sizes and styles, plain or colored to nature. Persons wishing work in my line are invited to call and examine specimens and be convinced that there is no use going beyond Raleigh on account of prices or quality of work.

Aug. 28, 1866—28—1y.

J. W. WATSON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. WAKE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that th Clerk give notice through the Standard, Sentine and Progress, newspapers published in the City of Raleigh, and also at four or more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the

First Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1866, prepared to try their cases.

Parties having no counsel are notified to em ploy on or before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without counsel. J. N. BUNTING, Clerk.
Raleigh, July 10, 1866. 48—3taw-td

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, FALL TRADE, 1866.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK, and now in store, Table and Pocket Cutlery. Buggy and wagon tire from % to 2 inches wide. Sweeds Iron, cast and Blistro stub—Band iron. 6 dozen hand and tea Waiters. Cooking Stoves—various patterns. 50 sizes nails—3 to 60 penny.

With a general assortment of Tools and Building materials. 1000 14 Hoopiron, 1 and 1½ inches.

J. BROWN, With HART & LEWIS. Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1866.



FOR SALE, A HOUSE AND LOT In the North western part of the City of Ral-eigh, formerly occupied by Mr. JESSE SHAW. Apply for information on the premises. Raleigh, Aug. 14, 1866. 63—tw3t

City Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR GOODS. FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE, COMMODIOUS and healthy residence, in town, with about Twenty Acres of Land

attached. Dwelling, 43x34 feet; first floor, 6 feet from ground—two stories, 12 and 11 feet between floors, containing eight neat and well-finished rooms, with closet and fire-place for each—two Halls, rock basement, with three fire-places—front and rear high-pitched double piaz-places—front and rear high-pitched double piazplaces—front and rear high-pitched double plaz-zas—Balustrade round roof and piazza—with all necessary outhouses. The residence fronts the Railroad and the centre of the town—is liberally supplied with thrifty shade and fruit trees; has a well of good water; is very healthy, and near a good huguess locality. To any person desiring good business locality. To any person desiring a delightful and healthy residence, with sufficient a delightful and healthy residence, with sufficient land for making support for a family, a rare op-portunity is here offered.

Money being scarce, only one sixth of the price will be required in cash, the balance in

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Drugs For further particulars, apply to EDITORS "STANDARD."

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEP'T.,
RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the
Co vention, ratified June 16th, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until
the first day of November, 1866, for the exchange
of the principal of any bonds issued by the State,
prior to the 20th May, 1861, for certificates of
stock and other interests held by the State in
various corporations. The principal of these various corporations. The principal of these

Stocks in the following Companies: North-Carolina Railroad Company, \$3,000,000 Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, \$682,500 Raleigh & Gaston Rairroad Company,
Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company,
Western N. C. Railroad Company,
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co.,
2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
Railread Company.

\$2,000,000

Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 Western Coalfield Railroad Company, \$600,000 Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164 88 The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the gen The stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, c

g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in ex-

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms warded by the undersigned to applicants.
It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State, and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved KEMP P. BATTLE, June 30-45-wts

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C Spring Trade, 1866.

Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel. American Iron and Steel.

A commanding stock of Buggy Materials,
Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys,
Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits
Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36. Putty; an extensive stock or Builders Materials, Locks and Nails, Family Groceries and House-Furnishing

Goods, 20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Platted Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock. J. BROWN, with

HART & LEWIS.

april 10-10-tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG HAVING RETIRED ducted in the name of EDWARD WHEELER & CO. We hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity for past patronage.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE new stock, embracing Grenadines, Muslins, Ginghams, &c. Also, 3,000 yards Calicoes, of the latest styles, all of which we will sell cheap. Call

Branson & Farrar

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NORTH-CAR-OLINA Book Store, the old and popular Book stand so long kept by Mr. H. D. Turner, No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, on the Corner near

past, has been a large publisher and bookseller, retires from active business, leaving his entire stock in our hands. H. D. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, help. will still be found at the old stand.

With this valuable addition to our former extensive stock, we hope very greatly to enlarge that on one occasion Mr. Webster when askour usefulness to the trade. We will use our best efforts to secure the continued good will of our old customers, and those of the North-Caro-BRANSON & FARRAR.

Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C., JULY 18, 1866. TO ANTIQUARIANS, LIBRARIANS, BIBLIOPOLISTS, AND OTHERS: A BOUND FILE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

ished in New-York, 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776. and other rare old Revolutionary and Colonial papers, published in New-York and elsewhere, has been deposited at this office for sale. These papers contain the news, political, milistic and foreign of those days, together with original communications from prose writers and poetical contributors.

The proceedings of the Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, and the proceedings of State Legislatures, Conventions, &c., are all given as they occurred at This is a most rare and valuable file. Persons desiring to purchase can call and examine it, or if they live at a distance, address us by letter on the subject.

W. W. WEST.

DEALER IN MUSIC, BOOKS, STATIONERY FANCY ARTICLES,

AND NEWSPAPERS,

July 24, 1866.-54-tf KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS. JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY

HAND, PARLOR, BRACKET and SWINGING Also, the best Kerosene Oil, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Dry Hop Yeast. J. BROWN, With Heartt & Lewis 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

July 28 1866.-56-tf. ROGERS & BATCHELOR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANSportation.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY. Composed of the Germania, Hanover, Magia and Republic Fire Insurance Companies, New York. Capital over \$3,000,000. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,

An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh.
Apply at STANDARD OFFICE February 28, 1866.—tf

A GREAT UNION PRAYER MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1866. A Union prayer meeting was held this evening at the rooms of the National Union Club, on Chesnut-st., near Twelfth. The oms were packed, most of those present being delegates to the Convention. The different delegation thought this mode of spending the evening a better one than conversing their committee-room.

Hon. Ira Harris, in opening the exercises, said that we had assembled in devotional exercises previous to our meeting in the deliberations of an important convention, the results of which would affect essentially, perhaps vitally, our afflicted and distracted country. What could be more appropriate than that upon this evening of the christian Sabbath we should meet to commend the country to that God who has so signally favored us in the trials through which we have passed, and plead with him that he will not desert us as we enter upon new and unexpected trials? Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Newman of La. Mr. Eaton, of Memphis, remarked that in connection with any great civil question there was a special fitness in the American people seeking counsel from on high, because the liber-ty which we enjoy and which has been vinlicated by such patriotism and by blood was first developed on these shores as religious liberty of conscience, and out of it sprang the idea of a free and representative government. It was fitting that we should seek guidance from above, from the fact that the Church of the South has been one of the great agencies and supporters-of Rebellion. The clergy of the South were using the arguments and influence to-day that they were using before the war. They teach now, as they did before the war, that the negro is beneath the man. They would not profit by the experience of the past, nor listen to the teachings of the present. We could only leave them to that God who was able to make even the wrath of man to serve him. The Rev. Mr. Conway, of La., then engaged in prayer. Senator Lane of Indiana trusted that although he was a stranger to the sacred cause of Christian civilization in the advocacy of which they had assembled, he would not desecrate the occasion by any allusion which could prove offensive to those who differed with him, and yet he felt there was much to hope for and pray for by Christians of the United States. He felt that he was bound to those around him by the ties of christian brotherhood, and in the hope of a common redemption through common Savior.

After five years of terrible conflict, and the nartyrdom of 300,000 soldiers, we had come in sight of the promised land, and we should now see to it that the fruits of that conflict and the purchase of that blood were not lost to us through the treachery of mean, false prophets. Though the land was crying for peace while there was yet no peace, for in the South a legal convention was dispersed in New-Orleans because of riot, the streets of Memphis had flown with the blood of the only loyal men there left. But recently in Maryland men of God, while kneeling in prayer, had been slaughtered by ruffians.-All this blood had been shed by the wild spirit evoked by slavery. There was yet no peace. We should pray for it. We should pray also that our rulers may be en dowed with wisdom from on high. We should stand firm, not as politicians, but as Christians, to secure the triumphs of righteousness and peace, and the prevalence of truth and religion. A kind Providence had guided us through five years of war. To Him we owed our deepest gratitude. We have had an intelligent, able and patriotic press. We owed much to it, and to the clergy notwithstanding the signal defections of some of these clerical teachers to whom we had looked with deterence and respect. The people generally were patriotic. Let them

and acted-and the country would be saved. Mr. Strong of St. Louis desired to press one idea upon the assemblage We were ever ready to recognize the hand of God in the great events of the world, but were too prone underestimate God's dealings in minor afearly and secure bargains.

may 22-28-tf. EDWARD WHEELER & CO
fairs. It had been easier for us to recognize that God was on our side when we were sucfairs. It had been easier for us to recognize cessful in battle. But we should have felt that he was not the less with us in deteat and danger. God gave us defeat in the battle of Bull Run, that we might realize the greatness of the struggle before us and be incited togreater exertion. God had brought us thus far in safety. He would not desert us now. Mr. H. D. Turner, who, for thirty-three years He did not believe that the great controversy was intended to leave the destinies of the nation in the hands of men who would carry us back half a century in the race of progress The stock consists of an extensive selection of English and American Law Books, besides a great variety of School and Miscellaneous Books. Mr. us back half a century in the race of progress. God had a higher work for us, and would help us to do it, if we look to him for

see to it that they had piety as well as patri-

otism-that they prayed as well as spoke

Here Horace Maynard of Tennessee said. ed what was the most important question that had ever engaged his attention, replied 'My own personal responsibility to God.' He knew of no occasion where men taking part in public affairs, and who professed faith in God and the redemption which He had promised to mankind, should feel these great questions more strongly, and consider them more earnestly than those present. It was a time when no one could fail to understand that there was a God that moved among the inhabitants of the earth and wielded the destinies of nations and of empires. It had been well said during the struggle we have just passed through that the hand of Divine Power was so obvious that men bowed in submission and said this control is not for naught, it is to accomplish a great and important re-sult. Could they fail to understand, in view of the events of the last Winter and Spring, that the same power was still working for the accomplishment of purposes that still lay in the future? They had seen the country just on the eve of a permanent, secure, unfal tering peace. Yet, just as it was about to be accomplished, they had seen a hand interpose, and the result was still in the indefinite future, showing that there were yet purposes in the divine mind, and they must bow reverently until his will was accomplished, at the same time doing that which seemed to them right. There was no ground for discouragement or despair. They might be perplexed, and they were, but when they saw much had already been done, they knew that the same hand that had brought them thus far in safety would carry them still further to a happy and safe consummation.-They must trust in God and to the high purposes which he had formed concerning them. He knew that the human mind was incredulous, full of unbelief, ready to distrust when its own resources failed, iustead of fixing itself firmly on divine support. It was part of the common infirmity of our nature that infirmity which we should pray to God in his wisdom and firmness to enable us to overcome, so that at least the watchman shall see eye to eye. After prayer by Lieut.-Gov. Loo Bross of

Illinois, the Rev. Mr. Conway of New Orleans made a few remarks.

He said this meeting was prophetic of the kind of Union he hoped to see in the land .-It was the kind they needed, where the hearts of the people should be linked together, where Massachusetts and South Carolina should love one another as Christians, and where Maine and Texas should join together hand in hand. This meeting would be one of the happiest that had ever taken place .-It was emblematic of that desirable union which should make them one and indivisible in heart as they were in institutions and in all the forms of Government.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Mullens of the Tennessee Legislature, followed by the Rev. Dr. Newman of Louisiana. who, after expressing his pleasure at participating in such a meeting under the protection of the old flag, said that he considered / the coming struggle a religious one. He had there could be no liberty of speech or of the press there at present. He had had the man highest in power in this country say to him that he and his brethren were not wanted there, but the principles of freedom and Republican government should ultimately

Other addresses were delivered by Mr. Hunnicut of Virginia, Wilds of Tennesse and others, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Newman of Louisiana,-N. Y.

Tri-Weekly Standard

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

LOYAL UNION CONVENTION ! A Convention of the loyal Union men of North-Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of Sep-

The Union men of the State are respectfully and earnestly requested to come up in full force, to consult together on the present condition of the country.

Southern Unionists. The New York Times, since it has deserted the Union cause, is joining the Richmond Enquirer and other rebel papers in underrating the numbers and influence of Southern Unionists. The Enquirer copies approv-

ingly from the Times as follows: "The New York Times says the claim of the so-called Union men of the South to the political control of the Southern States, seems just and fair, and if it were not utterly and hopelessly impossible, would deserve consideration. But it is impossible. The men in the Southern States who stood by the Union do not number one in ten-we believe we might say one in twenty-of their capable inhabitants. They have not the slightest hold upon their confidence, they cannot command acquiescence in their rule, and if installed in power can only be kept there by the bayonet. The reason for this is assailed. state of public feeling toward them may not deserve approval,—but it is natural, and not nconsistent with renewed and sincere loyalty. Every community confides in those who stand by it in its hour of trouble-no matter from what source those troubles may come; and it condemns those who, when the die is cast, neither come to their aid nor sympathize with their sorrows. And it is utterly hopeless to expect that they will choose them as the recipients of their honors or the rep-

resentatives of their wishes and opinions.' To all which we reply in the language of Andrew Johnson, addressed in August, 1865, to his Provisional Governors. President Johnson said:

"I would impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made available to have this known and understood as your policy and determination."

What does that mean? Does it mean that there is not one in ten of Union men in the Southern States ?- and that these Union men have not the slightest hold on the confidence

The policy of the government was and is, to reorganize the States on a loyal basis. The Union men were to be foremost in this work, and those who labored to bring on the rebellion, and who opposed all efforts to make peace during its progress, were commanded to "take back seats." This command was obeyed for a while; but the secessionists now have the front seat, and the Union men are austled out of the way and treated as crimistate of things, and the New York Times, which professes to be a Union paper, acquiesces in it, and tries to produce the impression

There never was a time during the rebell- part for Washington. on when there was not a majority of Unionists in North-Carolina, counting those in, as well as out of the army. But these Unionists were crushed and silenced by the strong hand of power. Fifteen thousand of themthe bravest and noblest men that ever trod shoe-leather-voted against Gov. Vance in 1864. There are now, in this State, about eighty thousand voters. We feel sure that army. thirty thousand of these are "unmistakably loval" and "devoted" Union men; and that twenty thousand more of them, though not as cordial in their feelings towards the Union and the Northern people as the thirty thous and referred to, are nevertheless not merely disposed, but anxious to see the Union restored. But for the fact that the entire machinery of the State government, with the exception of the Judiciary, is in the hands of the secessionists, and but for the influences thus brought to bear, and the constant clamor about "negro equality," coupled with insidious appeals to the passions of our people against the "radicals"-we say but for these things, it would be an easy matter to unite these twenty thousand with the thirty thousand, thus placing the State in loyal hands by a majority of twenty thousand .-The main object of the proposed State Convention in Raleigh, on the 20th of this month, is to unite these voters on a loyal, national platform-to present the issue of the restoration of the Union at all hazards, as the paramount consideration, and to appeal to the people of the State to remove from office those who are now thwarting and delaying the work of restoration. The remaining thirty thousand voters are casehardened secessionists and latter-day war men, who glory in their efforts to destroy the Union-who have no regrets for the past, save that they failed to establish the Confederacy-who hate the flag, and the government, and the Northern people, and who are looking anxiously for some convulsion at Washington and in the Northern States which will crush the real friends of the Union, and place their friends and allies, the copperheads, in power. These are the followers of Gov. Worth, once a Union man, but now a tool in the hands of secessionists and bloody war men.

Let the New York Times-let the Northern people decide which they prefer, the fifty thousand Unionists referred to, or the thirty cession sinners.

Holden, of North-Carolina, and Hamilton of Texas, now of the most cerulean hue of "Loyalty," were originally ultra "Southern men"—vociferous declaimers against the North, and for fighting everybody and everything, North of the Potomac. As they were disunionists once, so are they "disunionists" now.—Lynchburg News.

The record of Holden is precisely that of

up to 1860. He refused to go with a majority of his party in its attempt to destroy the Union, on account of Mr. Lincoln's election. He was one of the few Southern Edi tors who, in March, 1861, endorsed Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, and implored the Southern people to submit to Mr. Lincoln's administration. When war became inevitable, as the result of the action of the States of South-Carolina and Virginia, Holden reluctantly went with his State into the rebellion, but with the fixed determination to avail himself of the first opportunity to arrest the war, and make peace on the basis of a restored Union. He attempted this in 1863, for which he was mobbed by some Confederate soldiers; and on account of his efforts for peace, publicly made from this time up to the occupation of Raleigh by Gen. Sherman's troops, his life was constantly in danger .-The difference between Andrew Johnson and Holden in this respect is, that the former fled from his State and was shot at on the way, and the latter remained and was mobbed, and was in constant peril of his life. Holden never had the confidence of the secessionists of the State. They called him a traitor to the Confederacy during the rebellion; and now, in secession neighborhoods, they still call him a traitor to the Confederacy, while in Union neighborhoods they call him a secessionist. But Holden, while Provisional Governor, might have made peace with the secessionists, if he had been capable of disobeying his instructions and betraving the State into their hands. He refused to do this, and hence the bitterness with which he

It is strange that Holden is a disunionist when he is unconditionally for the Union .-He is so anxious to see the Union restored that he would take it on any terms; and he regards the Union, under any circumstances, as preferable to the present condition of things. Is there any disunionism in that?

So far as Gov. Hamilton is concerned, we regard him as a gentleman and a patriot, though we do not approve of his bitter attacks on President Johnson. The country contains no truer friend to the Union than Gov. Hamilton.

We publish to-day, from the New York Tribune, an account of a "Great Union Prayer Meeting" held in Philadelphia, by a portion of the delegates to the loval Con-

The Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Senators from New York, who opened the exercises, is an humble and pious member of the Baptist Church. He is greatly respected in New York and Washington for his piety and exalted moral character.

Yes, these "radicals" pray! It is an awful reflection, in the estimation of such fanatics as brother Pell, that "radicals" should venture to prostrate themselves in prayer to "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,"

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT ST. LOUIS .--We learn from a special despatch to the New York Times, from Cleveland, that the President has decided to visit St. Louis after he nals, because they were not true to the Con- gets through at Chicago. The party will arfederacy. The Enquirer rejoices over this rive in St. Louis on Saturday next and remain in that city until the following Monday. Returning to Washington the President will stop at Indianapolis during the night of the that the Unionists of the South are insig- 10th inst., leave Tuesday morning for Cinnificant in numbers and influence. The cinnatti, arriving in that city in the after-Times ought to hide its head in shame, and noon of the same day, and remain there unthe Editors of the Enquirer and Examiner til 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, 12th inst. ought to be thankful, under all the circum- when he will leave for Columbus, arriving stances, that they are permitted to remain in | in that city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the country. If justice were done in their remain there until Thursday morning, the cases, they would be tried and executed for 13th inst., leave at 8 o'clock A. M. for Pittstreason, or at least banished to Brazil or the burgh, and remain in the latter city during Thursday night, and on Friday morning de-

Louisiana.-Gov. Wells has determined to raise a so-called loyal militia force throughout the State at once in view of the fall elections. It is to be composed of white and black troops. No one is to be admitted as an officer or to the ranks who was in any way connected with the late Confederate

The elections under Governor Wells' recent proclamation, to fill vacancies in the Convention of 1864, will take place on the day designated.

Governor Wells will promptly remove all authorized gentlemen who do not in good faith cause the elections to be held.

Candidates for the Legislature. We learn that Gen. R. M. Henry, loyal

Unionist, is a candidate for the Senate in the 50th District. He is opposed by J. Keener, Esq., secessionist. We entertain no doubt of Gen. Henry's election. The true men of this district, who were persecuted and scourged during the war for their Union principles, ought to make unrepentant rebels know their places.

Dr. Thos. S. Vickers is announced as a candidate for the Senate, and S. D. Umstead, W. W. Guess, and B. C. Hopkins, Esquires, for the Commons in Orange. J. A. Rosebro, Esq., of Iredell, is announ-

ced as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons. A. M. Bogle, Esq., and Prof. J. Henry

Hill, are the candidates for the District of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, for the State Besides Mr. Rosebro, Messrs. J. H. Steven-

son, Dr. R. H. Parks and Col. Chas. R. Jones are candidates for the House of Commons from Iredell. H. M. ACADEMY.-We have received a circular of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, Gen. R. E Colston, Superintendent; by which

it appears that the course of instruction is designed to be very thorough, and the expenses moderate. The circular, we perceive, was printed in Baltimore. We regret to find that so many of our people find it necessary to go so far from home to get work of this sort done, when, to our certain knowledge, it can be as

well done in our own State.-Raleigh Index. Gen. Colston, of Virginia, is at the head of this Academy. Baltimore contains many secessionists. The traitors in that City gave thousand case-hardened Worthites and se- the government much trouble during the re-

The Loyal Union Convention. We have already heard from various quarters of the purpose of the Union people to be represented in the Convention to be held in this City on the 20th. Among others, a friend writes us from Lexington as follows:

"Davidson will be represented in the Convention. The ball is rolling steadily, and will not stop until the Jeff Davis radicals are Andrew Johnson. Holden was a Democrat moved from power."

This is the right spirit. Let every Unionat who can spare the time and the means, be sure to attend. The only hope to restore the Union is in the prompt and united action of the loyal men of the State.

THE FLAG.-In the late Philadelphia loyal Convention, the star-spangled banner was played by a band of music in attendance, and "as the first notes of that national air fell upon the ears of the assembly the Southern delegates rose en masse and greeted the welcome music with three hearty cheers and with waving of hats and handkerchiefs .-The enthusiasm at this point was intense, and its manifestation exceedingly demon-

This is gall and wormwood to unrepentant Southern traitors. It is not easy to say which they hate most, the flag of the country or the mean whites" who composed this Convention. But the flag floats, and will float forever, and these "mean whites" are their superiors in all that constitutes patriots and

The Philadelphia Convention.

The first day's proceedings of the Phila-

delphia Convention have reached us in detail in the Northern papers. We condense The Southern Loyalists formed a line in Chesnut Street, at an early hour and marched in the following order, "amid a thunder-

shower of cheers," to meet the Northern dele-Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, with 130 lelegates.

James Speed of Kentucky, with fifteen lelegates. Madison Mills of Missouri with thirty del-Gov. Boreman of West Virginia, with one undred and thirty delegates.

Burnham Wardwell of Virginia, with sevntv delegates. -John L. Thomas of Maryland, with two undred and ten delegates. N. B. Smithers of Delaware, with ten del-

A. A. Tourgee of North-Carolina, with twelve delegates. J. L. Dunning, of Georgia, with nine del-

Col. D. O. Bingham of Alabama, with four lelegates R. O. Ledman of Mississippi, with fifteen lelegates. Judge Warmouth of Louisiana, with twen-

v-two delegates. A. A. Rogers of Arkansas, with five dele Col. O. B. Hart of Florida, with eight del-

Other States were also represented—the umber in line exceeding three hundred. A portion of the Tennessee delegation also paid a visit to Independence Hall, where they were received by ex-Secretary Harlan vention adjourned with great enthusiasm.

The main procession now formed on Walnut Street. First came 100 policemen, then the Chief Marshal and aids, then a band of 40 pieces. The next was the "Boys in Blue." numbering 600, marching in platoons, and wearing a badge inscribed "We vote as we fought," and carrying several stands of national colors. After them came some ambuances, filled with soldiers maimed in the late war. Then the Union League numbering 300 members, among them some of the principal citizens of Philadelphia. They also bore flags; as did the Union League of America, which next followed. Then came the delegations of Southern Loyalists in the following order: District of Columbia, Misouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and

Each member of the various delegations wore a badge of silk, on which was printed the name of the State to which they belonged. As they marched along the streets, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Cheer upon cheer went up for Durant, Hahn, Botts, Brownlow, Hamilton and others.

They were followed by the National Union Club numbering six-hundred, with flags and nusic. Gen. Geary, republican candidate for Governor, accompanied this body. Next came the delegations from the Northern States-Massachusetts in the van. Then the Republican Invincibles numbering 3,500, in black clothes and fatigue cap. Their marching was superb, showing them to be well drilled. Next followed the fire companies 10 in number, with 500 firemen. Then the Boys in Blue" from Delaware, and the Ward deputations closed the procession .-The line occupied 40 minutes in passing any

When the procession reached the Union League House, on Broad St., Mr. Charles Gibbons welcomed the Southern delegates.

He said that he welcomed them as friends and brethren, that their souls were free from the guilty stain of treason. The Northern people knew something of their sufferings, sacrifices and afflictions in the cause of the Union, when their homes were desolated and their helpless little ones persecuted to penury and anguish. The flag of a common country should now protect them against traitors, and secure to them the enjoyment of civil rights. The rod which had so sorely smitten them was broken. He said that when the South returned to the Union, she must come in a new garb, under the control of such loyal men as they were. With new covenants the Union must be restored, upon the broad and sure foundation of equal and exact justice to all men. He repeated his welcome to Philadelphia, in behalf of its people.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, replied for the Southern delegation.

He returned thanks for the cordial welcome they had received. He said that the loyal men of the South had hoped that, after the triumph of the armies of the Union, they would receive some indemnity for the past, or at least security for the future. The experience of twelve months had taught a different lesson-in the bitterness of our sorrow, we must confess that the same spirit is is rampant to-day in the South against the Union and its adherents, as it was the day that it first assailed the government of the United States. This had brought the Loyalists to look for relief. And they had turned to this Convention and to Philadelphia. We came here to organize a party on the primitive ideas of the republic, to bring it

back to the old platform of Constitutions principles. We invoke the assistance and prayers of our Northern brethren to aid us to restore the loyal government in a purer,

nobler faith than ever before When Gov. Hamilton had finished the proession marched to the National Hotel, the place of holding the Convention. When they entered the hall, the decorations and mottoes on every hand awakened a feeling of enthusiasm, which found vent in repeated

The gavel used in the secession Convention at Charleston, in 1860, was presented to the Convention by E. P. Cuyler, formerly of that City.

At 1 o'clock, Col. Stokes, of Tennessee called the Convention to order. He made a speech, which elicited frequent cheers, and read the address under which the Convention assembled. Dr. Sydney, of Ala., then nominated Thos.

J. Durant, of La., as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Durant, being unanimously elected, came forward and returned thanks for the honor The following Secretaries were then temporarily appointed: Weston Flint of Missouri, Thomas W. Conway of Louisiana, C. G. Baylor of Georgia, A. M. Crane of Arizona, A. W. Campbell of West Virginia, Judge

Lauman of Tennessee, and Albert Mace of Maryland. Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, then offered a prayer, when

On motion, a committee on credentials was appointed, as follows:

Texas, James H. Beel; Tennessee, Horace H. Maynard; Louisiana, W. R. Craner; Virginia, George K. Gilmer; West Virginia, Gen. R. S. Northcott; Georgia, George W. Ashburn; Alabama, D. H. Bingham: Kentucky, R. C. Gwathney; Mississippi, Jos. H. Field; Arkansas, Col. F. T. Lederberger; North-Carolina, A. K. Tourgee; Maryland, Gen. A. W. Dennison; Delaware, John H. Adams; Florida, C. L. Robinson; District of Columbia, D. C. Forney.

On adjournment this committee held a meeting at once. The following committee was appointed

on permanent organization: Geo. Rye, Norfolk, Virginia; Geo. Madson Miller, Missouri; Henry Slackbridge, Maryland; Cornelius Curtis, Florida; Jerome Hinds, Alabama; Joseph L. Dem-ming, Georgia; R. O. Sidney, Mississippi; C. Caldwell, Texas; John H. Atkinson, West

umbia; A. J. Fletcher, Tennessee; H. W. Hawes, Kentucky; H. C. Warmuth, Louisiana; Daniel R. Goodloe, North-Carolina; John A. Alderice, Delaware; Geo. Rodgers, Arkansas. The Convention then adjourned until Tues-

Virginia; Max Cohnheim, District of Col-

lay morning, 10 o'clock. The Northern delegations assembled in another room and organized by electing Gov. Curtin temporary chairman.

The following States were represented:-Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado. Committees on credentials and permanent

organization were appointed, when the Conand the lows delegation with much en- Speeches were made by Col. J. W. Forne Maj. Gen. Burnside, Senator Wilson, Judge Kelly and others during the day and evening.

The Northern and Southern delegations

were to fuse, by agreement, at an early day.

SECOND DAY. . On Tuesday morning the Convention ressembled, and was opened with prayer. The committee on credentials reported 392 delegates present from the Southern The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:

Hon. James Speed, of Ky., president,

And the following vice-presidents: Texas, E. M. Pease; Louisiana, Anthony Fernandez; Mississippi, Joseph W. Field; Alabama, D. H. Bingbam; Florida, Colonel O. B. Hart; Tennessee, Gov. W. G. Brown-low; Kentucy, Jos. Glover; Missouri, Geo. P. Strong; Georgia, H. C. Cole; North-Carolina, Rev. Hope Baine; Virginia, Hon. Jno. Minor Botts; West Virgina, Gov. A. I. Boreman; District of Columbia, Gen. Jos. Gerhardt; Maryland, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell; Arkansas, A. A. C. Rodgers; Delaware, T. B. Coursey.

The following secretaries were chosen: Tennessee, Saml, C. Mercer; Missouri, Col. Western Flint; Maryland, John T. Enson; Mississippi, Henry W. Davis; Kentucky, Col. Chas. C. Gill; Georgia, C. G. Baylor; North-Carolina, J. W. Wynne; Delaware, J. A. Adams; Alabama, Judge N. J. Saffold; Virginia, Dr. G. K. Grimer; West Virginia, J. N. Boyd; Texas, Jesse Stencil; Arkansas, Peter A. Fennerty : Louisiana, E. Hiestand ; Florida, John W. Price; District of Columbia, D. B. Brown, The report was adopted, when Gov. Ham-

Mr. Speed to the chair, who came forward and addressed the Convention. He thanked them for the honor, which to him seemed the highest he had yet enjoyed. But why were they there? For the purpose of reasserting their loyalty to the Union, and renewing their pledges to stand by the government. The speaker then alluded to the triumphs of the Union armies, and in common with those soldiers

ilton, of Texas, and Mr. Hill, of Va., escorted

fought-equal justice, equal rights and securits for every human being within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Convention then proceeded to busi-

expressed his desire for a peace established

only upon the principles for which they

Committees on resolutions and address were raised, to whom all resolutions were to be referred, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. Mississippi, James W. Field; Missouri, Gov. Thos. T. Fletcher; Arkansas, Col. A. H. C. Rodgers; North-Carolina, Hon. A. H. Jones; Maryland, Charles C. Foot; Delaware. James Moore; Florida, Colonel O. B. Hart; District of Columbia, Dr. Wm. Boyce; Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Tennessee, Hon. W. B. Stokes; Louisiana, Hon. Thomas J. Durant; Virginia, Lysander Hill; West Virginia, A. J. W. Campbell; Kentucky, Dr. Breckinridge; Georgia, J. E. Bryant; Alabama, Al-

COMMITTER ON ADDRESS. Texas, Hon. George W. Paschall; Louisiana, Hon. R. R. Fink; Tennessee, Dr. Ashton, W. Hawkins; Virginia, J. W. Hunnicutt; West Virginia, John H. Atkinson; Georgia, G. W. Ashburn; Alabama, Hon. N. J. Saffold; Kentucky, Dr. Thomas W. Colestock; Mississippi, R. O. Sidney; Missouri, Hon. Samuel Knox; Arkansas, J. W. Babe; North-Carolina, Hon. D. R. Goodloe; Maryland, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell; Delaware, J. A. Alderdice; Florida, Hon, Phillip Frazer; District of Columbia, D. C. Forney.

Despatches and communications were read, received from Union meetings and prominent persons in various parts of the

country, of a cheering nature. A communication was received from the